



Mayflower

ATLANTIC CROSSINGS

ENGLAND ~ BERMUDA ~ JAMESTOWN ~ ENGLAND ~ PLYMOUTH



Sea Venture

Enoch Crosby, Revolutionary War Spy by Judith Brister

Among the more colorful of Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins' notable descendants was Enoch Crosby (1750-1835), whose portrait hangs in the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery.

Born in Harwich, Massachusetts, Enoch was Stephen Hopkins' great-great grandson (Elizabeth Hopkins⁵, Nathaniel⁴, Stephen³, Giles², Stephen¹). Enoch's maternal grandfather, Nathaniel, was a blacksmith, married to Mercy Mayo. Enoch's mother, Elizabeth Hopkins (1711-1801), died in Carmel,



Enoch Crosby (1750-1835)

Dutchess (now Putnam) County, New York, and was buried in Carmel's Gilead Cemetery, once the site of the farm of her husband, Thomas Crosby (bp.1705, d. 1781). Enoch's paternal grandfather, also Thomas Crosby, had arrived in Newtown (now Cambridge, Massachusetts) as an infant in 1635.

After graduating from Harvard College, he was ordained as a minister, following Rev. John Mayo as pastor of the Eastham Church on Cape Cod.

Enoch had four siblings who lived to adulthood: Phebe (b. 1736); Elizabeth (b. 1741, who married their cousin Solomon Hopkins), Benjamin (b. 1744), and Thomas (b. 1752). In the early 1750s Enoch's parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Crosby, migrated with their children from Cape Cod to a narrow strip of disputed land along the New York/Connecticut border, approximately sixty miles long and two miles wide, known as "the Oblong." They were among a group of Harwich families, including other Hopkins and Crosbys, to do so at about the same time. While some of the Cape Cod families in this migration wave were Quakers, better and more abundant farm land than that found on sandy Cape Cod may well have played a role in uprooting the Hopkins and Crosby families.



Crosby's cover was that of an itinerate cobbler/peddler.

Enoch spent his early years on his father's farm in what is now Seminary Hill in Carmel, New York. Due to his family's financial struggles, at age 16 Enoch left home to fend for himself. His first step was to become an apprentice shoemaker in the town of Kent. After completing his apprenticeship in January 1771, at age 21, he moved to Danbury, Connecticut to practice his trade.

It was in Danbury in May 1775 that Enoch initially enlisted in the Continental Army. He served for eight months, including campaigns in Canada, until he became ill and was allowed to return home. When he recovered, he became an itinerant shoemaker, traveling throughout Westchester and Putnam counties in New York.

In August 1776 he reenlisted, this time into the regiment commanded by Col. Sworthaut in what was then Fredericksburgh and is now Carmel,

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Message from the Governor

The PHHS by-laws give the office of Governor a two term limit of three years; I will therefore be stepping down at the next election, in September 2014.

Being involved with the founding of the Pilgrim Hopkins Heritage Society and serving as the second Governor has been an honor, an education and fun. It has been a great pleasure to have met and have worked with many dedicated and interesting Hopkins cousins to help form and perpetuate this very special society. Our first governor, Chester Hopkins, has stayed on the PHHS Board as Governor Emeritus, as I plan to do.

The PHHS has a core group of members that work to keep the society alive and interesting for the other members. I would like to thank everyone who has contributed their time, energy and creativity. Kenneth Whittemore deserves high praise for his dedication. He has taken on many different tasks for our society, including serving as our diligent secretary and historian. Edward Flaherty is our very organized and efficient PHHS Treasurer. He has done a magnificent job keeping our accounts and investments organized and his reports are always professionally presented. He also stepped up when we needed a member to represent the society with an address in Massachusetts for the IRS. Rod Fleck, a member of our Board of Assistance, has dedicated much of his time to the PHHS, organizing our By-laws and Constitution and provided the Governor with essential advice. His hard work and perseverance in filing for and establishing our non-profit status has been a major contribution to the PHHS. My Co-Editor, Judith Brister, has worked and traveled with me to complete 15 issues of *Atlantic Crossings*, our newsletter. She has been a wonderful sidekick on our many investigations into the Hopkins family history. Helen MacLaren has headed our Plaque Committee and has overseen the two plaques that are now installed, one in Brewster, MA and one in Bermuda. She is now working with our team of five members to install a third plaque in Plymouth, MA, on the site of the original Hopkins home.

Starting with our founding in 2005, many members have been involved with keeping our society running smoothly. We have had two Governors: Chester Hop-

kins and myself. There have been three Deputy Governors: Carole Dilley; Ruth Freyer (my sister), and Rick Denham. Edward Flaherty has been our one and only Treasurer. Our secretaries have been Jackie Sheldon, Catherine Hopkins (Chester's wife), Kenneth Whittemore (twice), Linda



Susan Abanor, Governor of the PHHS from 2008-2014.

Photo by Susan Abanor

Hart, and Deon Mattson (Kenneth's daughter). Our only recording secretary, Sarah Abanor (my daughter), is on maternity leave. We have had three historians: Loren Somes; Judith Elfring, and Kenneth Whittemore. As members of the Board of Assistants, Rod Fleck has served all three terms, Carole Dilly and Everard Muncy served two terms, and Judith Elfring and David Morton served one term each.

I would like to thank my husband, Harold Woolley for all the hours he has spent of editing and listening. He has come to all our meetings and has volunteered as Secretary Pro Tem many times.

Keeping the PHHS alive and well is a team effort. There are many different ways members can help. For example, our historian could use volunteers for data entry. Our Editors would love to hear from you about your family histories. There is a need for website assistance. The plaque team could use additional researchers for new Hopkins plaque sites. You could make up your own projects, like Rick Denham did by organizing the cruise to Bermuda. Fundraising and membership are other areas where extra hands are required. Please consider donating some time to your society. Our future as a society depends on it.

Enjoy your summer! I look forward to seeing you at our meeting in September. 📅

Susan Abanor, Governor PHHS

New Hopkins Plaque in Plymouth


The plaque team (Susan Abanor, Judith Brister, Rick Denham, Richard A. Hopkins, Helen MacLaren and Melissa Tricoli) is hoping to place a new PHHS plaque to mark the Hopkins lot in Plymouth, Massachusetts by the time of our 7 September meeting. If all goes according to plan, a plaque dedication ceremony will be held after our meeting. The wording on this plaque will be as follows:

"This building, on the north easterly corner of Main and Leyden Streets, occupies the lot once owned by Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower*."

The Oblong by Susan Abanor

The Oblong is a 1.81 mile strip of land running along the New York/Connecticut border, extending north from Ridgefield, CT to Massachusetts (see map). Prolonged land disputes in this area started in 1633 between the Dutch and the English, with each side claiming land by charter from their respective governments. These conflicts were finally ended by an agreement ratified by New York and Connecticut State Legislatures and confirmed by the National Congress during the session of 1880-81. This settlement gave Connecticut its "Panhandle," encompassing what is now Greenwich, Stamford, New Canaan, Darien and part of Norwalk, and New York received, as "equivalent land," the narrow Oblong, stretching to Massachusetts, as well as an undisputed claim to Rye.

Several Cape Cod families were early settlers in the Oblong, including a number of Hopkins family members who emigrated from Harwich to the Oblong starting in 1730. The largest wave of Cape Cod migrants arrived in 1749.

The chart on page 7, compiled from the *Mayflower Families*, vol. 6, 3rd ed., lists some of Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins' descendants who moved to the Oblong, including Enoch Crosby's parents Elizabeth Hopkins and Thomas Crosby. Readers viewing this page on-line can click on the names and trace their lineages through our database. 

For more information about the Oblong consult:

<http://www.hopefarm.com/connecti.htm>
<http://www.oblongland.org/about/>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connecticut_panhandle
<http://www.blogtalkradio.com/janeewilcox/2013/12/05/the-oblong-in-new-york-with-ron-taylor>



With the creation of the Oblong in New York and the Panhandle in Connecticut, long-standing land disputes were resolved.

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Book Review by Judith Brister


The Plymouth Papers, by Clifton Snider. Published by Spout Hill Press, 2014. 207 pp. Available from www.amazon.com.

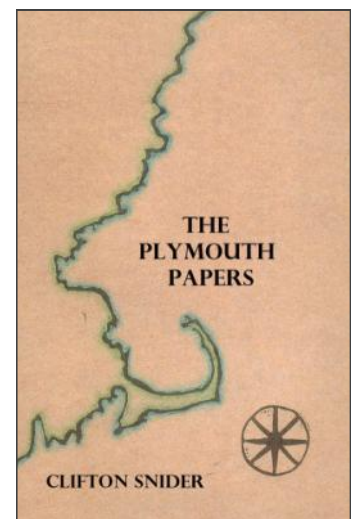
The author of this gripping, beautifully written historical novel, a faculty emeritus at California State University, Long Beach, author of ten books of poetry, three previous novels, and a book of literary criticism, only discovered he was a Stephen Hopkins descendant (with lines to *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Richard Warren as well) in 2003. This prompted him to visit the Plimoth Plantation and to begin the research that resulted in this book.

Atlantic Crossings did not exist when Snider began working on his book, and he was unaware of our articles on the Stephen Hopkins family until he had completed his manuscript. This is actually quite fortunate. While much of this novel is based on Snider's own historical research, a great deal of it is the product of his imagination, and our series of articles on the Hopkins children would have only constrained his fascinating flights of fancy.

The full title of this novel is *Plymouth Papers, Being the History of Stephen Hopkins, His Son Giles, Catherine Whelden, Caleb Hopkins and Divers Others, Bothe English and Indian, Who Inhabited the Colony Called Plymouth in the 1600's*. The narrator is Caleb Taylor, a fictional descendant of Stephen Hopkins. The owner of "a small publishing firm in Boston and amateur historian," Taylor writes a series of journal entries from January 1864 to

April 1865 as he reads fictional journals of Giles Hopkins, letters written by Stephen Hopkins, and other family writings preserved by Taylor's recently deceased Aunt Huldah. Aunt Huldah had ordered Taylor to destroy these documents after her death, as "There are matters in our history which are unspeakable and should never be made known." By the end of this book, many of the Hopkins family secrets Aunt Huldah wanted to hide are revealed.

Tantalizing gaps abound between the sketchy facts known about the lives of the Pilgrim Hopkins family members. While historians and genealogists are expected to resist the temptation to fill these blanks by speculating too broadly, historical fiction writers have the license to do so. Clifton Snider has used this license to great effect, producing a compelling, provocative book, which at least for this reader, was almost impossible to put down. 



Enoch Crosby

From page 1

Putnam County, New York. By the time Enoch had enlisted, his regiment had already left Fredericksburgh, so he set out alone to meet up with it. In Westchester County, some two miles from the Pines Bridge on the Croton, he met a Tory whose name he learned was Bunker. It was through this encounter that Enoch stumbled into his espionage career.

Neutral Ground Spy

Enoch and Bunker crossed paths in the region at this time known as “The Neutral Ground.” Essentially Westchester County, this was the buffer area between the British lines in New York City to the south, and the Continental lines at Peekskill and Fishkill, New York, to the north, bordered by the Harlem River and the Pines Bridge over the Croton River. Much of this terrain was hilly and rugged, and was overrun with looting, marauding gangs of Tory “cowboys” and equally lawless “skinners” who favored the Continentals. Both sides would rob local residents with little compunction, and switch allegiances if it suited their purposes. Added to these perils, the British forces were scouring the area for local recruits.

Bunker was, in fact, engaged in such an effort, and urged Enoch to join a British company being formed nearby. Perhaps out of sheer survival instinct, Enoch feigned interest in joining the Tories, and was told the whereabouts of the new company. That night he managed to slip away, and by the next day he had passed the strategic information about British troop movements on to the Committee of Safety in White Plains, headed by John Jay. With Enoch as its guide, a group of mounted rangers then captured the British company.

Following this episode, Enoch was still intent on joining his regiment, but John Jay had other plans for him. Recognizing Crosby’s special talents, he persuaded him to continue gathering information for the Continental Army in the Neutral Ground. And for some six years, this is what Crosby did. His cover was that of an itinerate cobbler/peddler with Tory sympathies. His deception was so successful that Patriot forces repeatedly arrested, imprisoned and even beat him for sus-



Sybil Ludington, the female Paul Revere of the Revolution, was a liaison between her father and revolutionary spies, including Enoch Crosby. Her horse was a birthday present from Enoch.

pected collaboration with the enemy. Somehow Crosby always escaped and was able to continue with his work.

One of the few people privy to Crosby’s true identity was Col. Henry Ludington, commander of the 7th Dutchess County Militia, in whose home Crosby could occasionally rest. Ludington’s eldest daughter Sybil, who acted as a liaison between her father and Patriot spies, had secret signals with which to communicate with Crosby and the others. The 16-year-old Sybil, a descendant of William Brewster, on April 27, 1777, rode all night from her home to Farmers Mills and back, alerting Patriot troops to the sacking of Danbury, Connecticut, becoming the female Paul Revere of the Revolution.

Following his secret service stint, Enoch served two more regular six-month enlistments, and then returned to his farm. He and his brother Benjamin bought 276 acres of confiscated Loyalist land at the war’s end, and Enoch finally made time for a family. He married twice. His first wife was Sarah Kniffin, widow of Ephraim Nickerson, and the second was Margaret (?), widow of Col Benjamin Green of Somers. Enoch and Sarah Kniffin had six children: Enoch, Jr., Lewis, Betsy and Rebecca (who died young), Hannah and Sarah.

The Harvey Birch Debate

Some say that Enoch Crosby was the basis for the character of Harvey Birch in James Fenimore Cooper’s celebrated 1821 historical novel *The Spy*. This is disputed by others, who maintain that Cooper may have been inspired by members of the Culper espionage ring, whose story has been portrayed in the AMC television series *Turn*. For his part, in the 1831 revised edition of *The Spy*, Cooper describes how he heard about the espionage exploits of an unnamed man of humble origins caught up in the war from “an illustrious man, who was remarkable for [his selfless services] during the darkest days of the American revolution...” (Cooper 1997, xvii).

Cooper’s daughter Susan has ascertained that the source of these accounts was John Jay, a neighbor and the father of William Jay, one of Cooper’s boyhood friends. This is the same John Jay to become chief justice of New York in the 1770s, co-author of *The Federalist Papers*, New York representative to the 1st and 2nd Continental Congresses, President of Congress in 1778, peace negotiator in Paris with Britain in 1782, state governor in the 1790s, and the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Jay apparently met and shared his war memories with Cooper when he had retired to his country estate in Bedford, before he died in 1829. In 1777 Jay chaired the New York Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. Essentially, he ran an espionage network to locate British agents who were trying to recruit soldiers to fight for the Crown. It was in this capacity that he oversaw the work of a Patriot spy who pretended he was a Tory, eager to enlist, in order to learn about the plans of the British forces. This spy was arrested several times by the Patriot army, but always escaped. When in 1779 Jay attempted to pay him for his work, the spy refused compensation, saying “the country has need of all its means..and as for myself, I can work, or gain a livelihood in various ways.” Cooper maintained to the end that he was never

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Mayflower Society Speech on DNA

PHHS Governor, Susan Abanor, gave a talk about DNA at the Annual Meeting for the Mayflower Society in the State of New York on the 23rd of April 2014. The focus was about how DNA and traditional research can be combined to solve the problem of missing records.

Her presentation began with a review of basic DNA-related scientific facts. For instance, DNA includes 23 pairs of chromosomes, and each parent gives half of each pair. One pair determines gender; fathers give Y chromosomes to sons and X chromosomes to daughters, while mothers give an X to each of their children. The other 22 pairs of chromosomes are called autosomes. Another form of DNA is the mitochondrial DNA (MtDNA), which passes from a mother to all her children.

It was noted that because the Y-DNA follows the surname, it is easier to research these Mayflower lines, although smaller families sometimes causes these lines to end. The MtDNA lines are much harder to follow because early records were kept in the father's name and wills sometimes listed only sons or sons-in-law. In addition, because the mitochondrial DNA mutates infrequently (about every 400 years), only if the mutations are very unique can the MtDNA be useful to female line research.

Ms. Abanor mentioned that research on Y-DNA and MtDNA is being done by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants on the Family Tree DNA website. To locate the results of this research go to www.familytreedna.com -> Projects -> Dual Geographical Projects -> (M27) -> Mayflower -> Project Website (www.familytreedna.com/public/mayflowersociety/).

The other 22 autosomal chromosomes are not gender relevant. She noted that the DNA given by each parent to their children varies. Each child inherits different segments of different chromosomes. As relationships get more distant, people share fewer and shorter segments. A full sibling or parent/child relationship shares approximately 50% of the total DNA. A grandparent/grandchild




Photo by Sarah Morse

Governor Susan Abanor with family members following her speech. From left to right: Evan Woolley; Ephraim Lasar; Sarah Abanor; Governor Abanor; and Harold Woolley


relationship shares about 25%, and a first cousin or two common grandparent's relationship share about 12%.

As indicated, the General Society of Mayflower Descendants uses Family Tree DNA or FTDNA, to do its testing. This company offers a relatively new Family Finder test that compares the 22 autosomal chromosomes and the X chromosome of persons tested with other people that have been tested using FTDNA. The X chromosome results were put up on the site in January 2014.

This company provides those who test with it not only the results of the DNA test, but an individualized webpage, accessed with a kit number and password. The matches page includes a list of cousins that match with you and you can see how closely you are related to them and who you both have in common as cousins. A chromosome browser compares up to 5 people to your DNA, allowing you to ascertain who matches whom on each chromosome segment. In addition, the "myOrigins" page shows your ethnic makeup.

Ms. Abanor concluded by observing that DNA research for genealogical purposes is still in its early stages; to prove heritage, DNA is a useful tool, but must be used in conjunction with traditional research. The larger the database is for DNA, the more useful it is. She therefore encouraged everyone to do the Family Finder Test on Family Tree DNA, www.familytreedna.com. 

Pilgrim Hopkins Family Revolutionary War Soldiers (known to date)

PHHS Historian, Kenneth Whittemore, has been compiling a database of the descendants of Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins who fought in the War of the Revolution, as seen in the chart below. The whole database will be posted on the PHHS website at a future date. It is hoped that members will help us add more names to this list of soldiers. 

Child	Grand-child	Patriot	Spouses	Total Patriot
A. Constance	Jabez	2	1	
	John	5	0	
	Joseph	4	1	
	Mark	19	16	
	Mary	25	24	
	Ruth	1	3	
	Sarah	1	3	
	Stephen	5	0	
			62	47
		49%	70%	56%
B. Damaris	Caleb	0	2	
	Elizabeth	13	5	
	Francis	1	0	
		14	7	21
		11%	11%	11%

Continued above

Child	Grand-child	Patriot	Spouses	Total Patriot
C. Deborah	Eleazer	1	3	
	Elizabeth	1	1	
	Mary	20	7	
		22	11	33
		17%	16%	17%
D. Giles	Abigail	2	0	
	Caleb	5	0	
	Deborah	4	0	
	Joshua	2	0	
	Stephen	16	2	
		29	2	31
		23%	3%	16%
TOTAL - 100%		127	67	194


Enoch Crosby

From page 4

told the name of this secret agent (and in fact he never named Jay as his source).

The association between Enoch Crosby and Harvey Birch was made neither by Jay nor Cooper but by a series of snowballing events resulting in the 1828 romanticized biography of Crosby, *The Spy Unmasked; or Memoirs of Enoch Crosby, Alias Harvey Birch, the Hero of Mr. Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground* by H.L. Barnum. In about 1827 Barnum reportedly learned from a Westchester "gentleman" that Enoch Crosby was the inspiration for Harvey. Word got around, and not long thereafter, when Crosby was in New York City to testify in an unrelated land dispute court case, an old acquaintance introduced him to the courtroom audience as "*The original Harvey Birch of Mr. Cooper's Spy.*" A newspaper picked up this story, and the manager of the La Fayette Theatre, where a stage version of *The Spy* was by chance then being performed, invited Crosby to attend. This invitation was reported in the newspapers, and when Crosby, who until that time had never heard of Cooper's novel, showed up at a performance, he was loudly applauded. Sensing the wide interest in Crosby's story, Barnum later interviewed him at his home and wrote his book. According to Barnum, Crosby told him after seeing the play that "...some of the incidents resembled transactions in which he himself had been an actor in 'olden time,' on 'the Neutral Ground.'"

Just how much of Harvey Birch was Enoch Crosby can be laid to rest by reading the full story of Crosby's espionage

career which he personally dictated to a Putnam County court clerk on October 15, 1832, at age 82, in his efforts to obtain a pension for his service with the Continental Army from 1775 to 1780. His own account does not precisely tally with the storyline of *The Spy*, but the two versions certainly have parallels. The fundamental similarity is that anonymous, ordinary people — not just high-profile, aristocratic officers — made crucial contributions to the Independence struggle. 

Sources

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- Wikipedia. Enoch Crosby.

Pilgrim Hopkins Family Migrants to the Oblong, mid-1700s

Hopkins Desc.	Spouse	Town of origin	Location of relocation	Time of move	Hopkins' Child
Sarah Hopkins	Abner Bangs m. Harwich 1741	Harwich	Tenant on lot 8, Philipse Patent 1754 Putnam Co.	Feb. 1753 tax list	Giles
Lydia Hopkins	Joshua Crosby (Brother of David Crosby)	Harwich	Oblong Dutchess Co.	14 Jul 1734	Giles
Reliance Hopkins	David Crosby	Harwich	Fredericks Precinct, Dutchess Co.	1749	Giles
Rebecca Sparrow	Joshua Paine * d. 1775 Armenia, Dutchess Co.	Eastham	d. 1736 Canterbury, CT	1730 to CT	Giles
Joshua Paine	1 st Rebecca Sparrow * 2 nd Constance Paine *	Eastham	d. 1775 Armenia, Dutchess Co.	By 1749	Constance
Constance Paine	1 st William Baker 2 nd Joshua Paine*	Canterbury, CT	d. 1787 Armenia, Dutchess Co.	By 1749	Constance
Mercy Merrick	Ebenezer King *	Harwich	Frederickstown, Philipse Patent	1742	w. Giles h. Constance
Lydia Hopkins	Joshua Hinckley	Harwich	Lot 8 Philipse Patent	By 1754	Constance
Mary Paine	John Rider	Harwich	Oblong		Constance
Mercy Snow	Benjamin Sears	She b. and d. Harwich	Oblong	Oct 1749	Constance
Israel Cole	Emary/Emery	Eastham	Southern District Dutchess Co.	1753	Constance
Dorcas Vickery	Joseph Phillips	Harwich	Southern Dutchess Co.	1767	Constance
Joanna King	Eleazer Cole	Harwich	Southern District Dutchess Co.	1742	Constance
Martha Hopkins	John Paddock	Harwich	Carmel NY	By 1749	Giles
Elizabeth Hopkins	Thomas Crosby	Harwich	Carmel, NY	Aug 1756	Giles
Mercy Hopkins	Elijah White	Harwich	Carmel, NY	1754 tenant lot 8, Philipse Patent	Giles
Stephen Hopkins	Rebecca Mayo	Harwich	Mansfield CT 1741, Warren CT, Southeastern Dutchess Co. 1759	1759	Giles
Sylvanus Hopkins	Ruth Berry	Harwich	Dutchess Co.	1760 tax list	Giles
Joseph Hopkins	Mary Berry	Harwich	Oblong	1749	Giles
Mary Hopkins	Thomas Foster	Harwich	Carmel, NY (Frederickstown)	1749 dismissed to Rev. Mr. Kent	Giles
Jonathan Hopkins	Rebecca Freeman	b. Harwich dismissed from Brewster	Carmel, NY (Frederickstown)	1756	Giles
Peleg Maker	Zipporah	Harwich	Southeast, Dutchess Co.		Giles
Thankful Maker	Isaac Chase	She of Har- wich	Dutchess Co.	1747	Giles
John Merrick	Frances Clark	Harwich	Carmel, NY (Frederickstown)	Bef. 1752	Giles
Benjamin Myrick	Hannah Chase	Harwich	Southern District tax list	Feb 1745/6	Giles
Seth Merrick	Elizabeth Brown	Harwich	Carmel, NY (Frederickstown)	1753, 1749 to Middletown, CT	Giles
Hannah Tucker	Isaac Hawes	Chatham	Oblong	c. 1750	Deborah

* = Hopkins Descendant



Contact Us

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Next Meeting

Where:

[Radisson Hotel Plymouth Harbor](#)
180 Water St, Plymouth, MA 02360
(508) 747-4900

When:

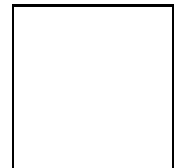
7 September 2014 at 10AM

The Pilgrim Hopkins Heritage Society will hold an election meeting Sunday, 7 September 2014, at 10:00 am at the Radisson Hotel in Plymouth, Massachusetts. All those interested in the PHHS are invited. There will be a luncheon after the meeting and entertainment from Plimoth Plantation. If you would like to attend the luncheon please send a check for \$25.00, by 15 August 2014, to: Deon Mattson, Corresponding Secretary, 14709 81st Avenue CT East, Puyallup, WA 98375-2510 or email, secretary@pilgrimhopkins.com.



Atlantic Crossings

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